sompliment to Senutor Anderson and said The did not feel that he was able to add much to what the Senator from Richmond had said on the day before, but he wanted to say a few words on the subject. He read from an argument used in a case in the Supreme Court of the United States, the substance of which was that the use of liquor was not per se an evil; that the use of it might be abused.

"If agree with the Senator from Richmond," said Mr. Sale, "that to vote for the Mann bill would be a compromise of principle and I don't believe the Finance Committee would have reported it until they had secured such exemptions as they wanted for their own localities."

Having called the name of the Senator from Hanover, Mr. Wickham jumped up with 10c in his eye, and speaking to a question of personal privilege, said he wanted to state his own position. He said that as the representative of his people, and having recived instructions from his people in a topic that could not be mistaken, he felt in duty bound to vote for the Mann bill in its unamended form, though there were some features of it that, in his judgment ought to to be adopted.

CHANGES IN THE BILL.

CHANGES IN THE BILL.

CHANGES IN THE BILL.

Mr. Sale said that he did not want in shape or form desire to reflect in any wify upon Mr. Wickham, but he had said it and stood by it, that the bill would not have been reported, had not amendments satisfactory to some of the members of the committe been placed upon the act.

Mr. Sale said he agreed fully with Mr. Anderson in all he had said.

Mr. Shackelford's mme was mentioned by Mr. Sale, and the Orange Senator being a member of the Finance Committee, felt constrained to make a personal statement. He said that he did not favor the Mann bill, but that he know the fact that the people of his district wanted the measure passed, as it was amended by the committee and he was going to do that which his people wanted done.

Mr. Chapman also of the Finance Committee, spoke in favor of the Mann bill features. He was opposed to saloons unless they could have police protection. He told of the decrease of drunkenness in Greene county since the saloons were abolished and notwithshanding the alleged number of "speak-easys." He felthat he was doing his duty to his constituents and to the women and children of, the country in taking the position he had assumed.

THE FIRST STEP.

THE FIRST STEP.

THE FIRST STEP.

Mr. Anderson addressing the Senate, said he had heard not 'one word said hy anyone against the principle embraced in his amendments. He had not heard it denied that this effort of Judge Mann to break up saloons in the country was only a step to break them up in the cities. For the life of him, he could not see why the people themselves should not be permitted to say whether or not they wanted salons. The Mann bill left the local option law upon the statute books but at the same time destroyed its effect. He could not conceive of any reason why the people should not be permitted to say whether or not they want the Mann bill put into effect. He was afghting for the same thing that Judge Mann wanted accomplished, but he differed with the Nottoway Senator as to the best means to accomplish it. If the Mann bill was a good thing, then it ought to apply to the whole State and not to towns of les than 500 population.

Mr. Anderson contended that the people themselves could better decide this matter than the judges of a court. The last Anderson amendment, the one to allow the people to say whether or not they want the Mann bill, was defeated by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Anderson, Bryant, Harvey, Massle, Mcllwaine, Sale, Tyler and

Ayes—Messrs. Anderson, Bryant, Har-ey, Massie, McIlwaine, Sale, Tyler and

vey, Massie, McIlwaine, Sale, Tyler and Wallace—8.
Noes—Messrs, Barksdale, Bruce, Byars, Chapman, Claytor, Cogbill, Dinwiddle, Donohoe, Ford, Gold, Halsey, Harmun, Keezell, Lupton, Mann, Sears, Shackelford, St. Clair, Walkins, Whitehead, and Wighten.

Yickham—21.

The following pairs were announced the first named in each pair being in favor of the amendment; Messrs. Cromwell and Moon. Garrett and Lyle, and Hobbs and Hutcheson.

ANOTHER EXEMPTION.

coing so.

"It is never a compromise of principle to go in the direction of principle," said Mr. Sears. "I would have voted for the Mann bill to apply to the whole State," added the Mathews Senator, "but as I can't get that I will take what I can get of it."

SALE AGAINST IT.

SALE AGAINST IT.

"I am opposed to the Mann bill outright," said Mr. Sale. "I would rather have the people to go to a licensed saloon, under police protection than to go to one that is unificensed. I hope the Senate of Virginia will consider very carefully this amendment of Mr. Bryant's before voting it down. Notwithstanding, what the Senator from Mathews says, the bill is a compromise. The cities and towns of 500 population and the watering places in the mountains and on the sea coast have been exempted. Now why not exempt Henrico and Norfolk counties? They are counties that have ample police protection. I appeal to the senators not to take a narrow view of this matter but to do justice by the people I speak for."

of intemperatives. This is not the question, however, Don't let us take a narrow view of the question but let us realize and recognize the fact that the question is whether iliquor shall be sold legitimately or illegitimately."

Mr. Sale ridiculed the idea that petitions, as a rule, meant anything. He said he had received some petitions in favor of the Mann bill but not one single personal letter asking him to yote for it.

Mr. Byars said that he was heartly

Or discomfort, no irritation of the in-testines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take



"Boys will be boys!" Who would have them anything

Here is Real Boys' Cloth-

We do not talk about "juvenile attire" or "wearing apparel for little gentlemen." Good plain, common sense English, and good honest suits for real boys are good enough for our trade.

\$2.50 to \$9.00.

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it a compromise, though not a com promise of principle. As it was a compromise, he did not see how the Senate could not take another step and adopt the Bryant amendment.

Harman. He said the Mann bill had been so shorn of its chief provisions that it was difficult for him to sum up the courage to vote for what little remained of it. He said that he was like a sneep dumb before the slaughter and had been led by ithe l'inance Committe to take a half leaf rather than no bread." The Senator declared that the omasculated bill did not meet the temperance sentiment of this State. He declared that the "blue penciled" paper telling the fate of Tennessee senators who voted against a measure like this, did not lash him into a foam of fury. He did not regard it as a threat any more than he did the presence of Norfolk and Henrico liquermen in the lobby working for this amendment. courage to vote for what little remained of

ment.

Mr. Harman prophesied (he said he would not make it a threat) that the senators who oppose this bill will be retired to private life. He regretted to thave to say so and, if they would, reform he would like to serve another sestion with them for ne fiked them all, he loved to lok into their smiling faces and grasp their cordal hands.

ABSURD PROPOSITION.

ABSURD PROPOSITION.

ABSURD PROPOSITION.

Speaking of the police protection so much talked about, Mr. Harman said it reminded him of turning a mad dog loose and hiring a man to guard the dog. He declared that liquor was responsible for nearly all the crimes.

Mr. Mann, who had sat quietly all day following closely the arguments and had not had a word to say up to 1:15 o'clook followed Mr. Harman. He distributed compliments right and left to his brother Sepators. There was a good deal of humor in his remarks and he produced a great laugh at the expense of Mr. Bryant when he referred to him as the "Senator from Oakwood."

The Judgo replied in detail to the arguments for the Bryant amendment. He laid down, took up and argued the proposition that his bill was not a revenue measure but some of its provisions had been placed in the tax bill.

"But," said he. "granting for the sake of crement the life a revenue with the sake of crement thet it is a revenue will. I

Moon. Garrett and Lyie, and Thous and Hutcheson.

ANOTHER EXEMPTION.

Mr. Bryant offered an amendment to exempt from the operations of the Mann bill countles contigious to cities have police protection. He pointed out that Henrico county had ample police protection, while the Mann bill would mean prohibition in Henrico. He argued that the State would unnecessarily lose revenue from Henrico by the passage of this act while the morals of the people could act possibly be improved.

Mr. Bryant said that in counties contiguous to cities and get whiskey while the countles would lose revenue." Said Mr. Bryant, "I can see no reason why it should not be made to accomplish that which its title claims for it."

Mr. Sears replying to Mr. Bryant, said that it the Henrico Senator should follow out to the logical conclusion the principle of the said and children at home paid its tax, so often referred to, they were mistaken, for the open thought the bar-keeper paid this tax, so often referred to, they were mistaken, for the consumer paid it, and the wife and children at home paid it.

The Judge then argued with great force as to the evils of liquor, and the siring right that does not the people could so the proposed.

Mr. Bryant said that in counties contiguous to to cities and get whiskey while the countles while the life to be a frank as I can be, "I wish to be as frank as I can be," while the logical conclusion the principle could not be why the principle could not be further compromised by passing the Bryant mandment.

Mr. Sears replied warmly to Mr. Sale and denied that he was, by his vote, compromising sprinciple, but he could not convince the Senate that it was the author of a bill that the bill is one to raise revenue."

The Judge then argued with great force as to the evils of liquor, and the siring rement that it is a revenue bill, I think it is a revenue bill, I think it is and the surge and the sorrow it occasions. Replying to the argument that the bill it leads to and the sorrow it occasions.

The Judge then argu been placed in the tax bill.

"But," said he. "granting for the sake of argument that it is a revenue bill, I think I can convince the Senate that it will not bring revenue to the State."

The Judge then argued with great force as to the evils of liquor and the crimes it leads to and the serrow it occasions.

Regulying to the argument that the bill

the string of them from Newport News to Hampton.

The judge rose to heights of eloquence when he came to the petition from Elizabeth City county against his bill and assigning as the reason for it that the veterans of the Soldiers' Home spont \$200,000 annually for Ilquor. 'Do you, fellow Senators, realize what this means? We are actually asked to kill these menthat we failed to kill by bullets by killing them by stuffing them with ilquor. I tried all I knew how to kill them with bullets, and I have no conscientious scruples about it, but as God helps me, I shall not kill them with liquor.

The judge contended that there was no worse place on earth to sell liquor than the suburbs of a city. He appealed to the Senators to vote down this and all other amendments.'

"No one ever climbed a mountain expected."

"No one ever climbed a mountain ex "No one ever climbed a mountain except by a step at a time," said he. "We have the army behind us and I prophesy that the time will come when the saloon will be known of no more. It for one, would not receive one cent of revenue from the saloons, for the time is coming when you and I will have to render an account to God for this."

PERSONAL ENCOUNTIER.

When Judge Mann had concluded his splendid speech Mr. Bryant arose. He appeared to be excited. He declared that Judge Mann had been unfair in not submitting to an interruption and in placing

Judge Mann had been mitting to an interruption and in placing what he regarded as a wrong construction upon his amendment.

Judge Mann jumped up and asked if he correctly understood the Henrico Sentence of the manner of the correctly understood the Henrico Sentence of the manner of

he correctly understood the Henrico Senator.

Mr. Bryant, with a good deal of deliberation, repeated his statement. Judge
Mann thereupon struck Mr. Bryant. The
two Senators were separated only by a
desk. The blow was on the side of the
head. Mr Bryant reeled, but did not fall
completely to the floor. The Senators
were separated and the incident ended,
for the time being.

Mr. Bryant went on to defend his
amendment, which was voted down.

Mr. Harvey offered an amendment to
reinstate the provisions of the Mann bill
that were stricken out by the Committee
on Finance. He was in favor of the
original bill, but was opposed to having
cities and towns of over 500 population
and watering places exempted. To say and watering places exempted. To say that this was to be done because of revenue was to place the whole matter upon the ground of commercialism. He upon the ground of commercialism. He wanted to put those Senators who advocated temperance, upon record. If they "whereas, while it would double the taxes were in carnest, he thought they should it now pays, it could not have at its bar

vote to have the Mann bill apply to the whole State.

AND ALIVADMENT BEATIEN.

The amendment was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Mossers. Bruce, Byers, Cromwell, Dinwiddles, Prod. Harman, Harvey, Massis, Mclivaine—B.

Noss—Mossers. Bruce, Byers, Cromwell, Chaytor, Cogbill, Dondhos, Clod, Italisey, Keezell, Lupton, Mann. Bale, Barre, Shaokelford, Ht. Clair, Tylor, Wallace, Watkins and Wickham—B.

Watkins and Wickham—B.

Watkins and Wickham—B.

Watkins and Wickham—B.

Segmed to place in the sime chase as other towns of 600 inhabitants the towns of the places of burder, and others of Swansboro and Burlek, and others like them which were not incorporated, like them which were not incorporated in the same category with the incorporated towns of 500 inhabitants, where police protection and whore liquid ribos and category with the incorporated towns of 500 inhabitants, carefully guarding the same, however, so as to make it apply only where licenses are most granted, and where police protection has already been provided, thus preventing the appointment of policemen for that purpose.

The amendment is as follows:

Amend Senate amendment—Page 12, line 12, after the word "therewith" insert the following: "Or whe: such applies only the country more provided in any community in a country, comit in the application of the passage of this act provided that no part of any elty or incorporated towns of one of the passage of the act propose inhabitants, and wherein licenses for the sele of fliquor have been granted during the twelve months next, prior to the passage of this act; provided that no part of any elty or incorporated towns of any elty or incorporated towns of the passage of the act provided that no part of any elty or incorporated towns of the passage of the act of product have been provided that the curt, upon evidencially and the provided the country produced the country The Mann bill provides that in cities or in towns of 500 inhabitants, where police protection is afforded, license may be granted, etc.

The Cogbill amendment places unincorporated towns of 500 inhabitants, in the same category with the incorporated town of 500 inhabitants, carefully guarding the same, however, so as to make it apply only where licenses are now granted, and where police protection has already been provided, thus preventing the appointment of policemen for that purpose.

The amendment is as follows:

Amend Senate amendments—Page 12, line 12, after the word "therewith" insert the following: "Or whe:, such application is made for licenses to be exercised in any community in a county, contiguous to a city, though such community be not incorporated, having on the fifteenth day of March, 1903, police protection paid for by the public, and, wherein the court, upon evidence, is satisfied that there is, within a radius of one-half of a mile of the place where such business is proposed to be conducted, five hundred or more inhabitants, and wherein licenses for the sale of liquor have been granted during the twelve months next prior to the passage of this act; provided that no part of any city or incorporated town or of any other county shall be included within such radius.

A TEMPERANCE MAN.

Mr. Cogbill distinctly stated that while he was in line with the temperance people, and the Mann bill ag amended by the committee, he could see no reason why an incorporated town of 500 inhabitants should not have the same privilege, especially when it had as good; if not better police protection, and where licenses already exist in such towns.

The committee, he could see no granted dwy mr. Cogbill, that is to say, the provision in the act carrying the Mann bill facture as granting liquor licenses, was adopted with only Messrs. Anderson, Bryant. Cromwell, McIlwaine and Sale, voting against it.

The votes in the affirmative were cast by Messrs. Barksdale, Bruce, Byars, Chapman, Cogbill, Dinwiddle, Donohoo, Ford, Gol

Afternoon Session.

When the Senate reconvened there When the Senate reconvened there were many visitors in the "amber, but the gallery was not overflowed. Mr. Bryant arose to a question of personal privilege, and said that in the morning, in what he had said to Judge Mann, he did not mean, in any way, shape or form, to reflect upon Judge Mann's honesty and integrity. He thought the Judge had did not mean, in any way, sample of torm, to resident upon Judge Mann's honesty and integrity. He thought the Judge had been unfair in not permitting himself to be interrupted, as other Senators do, during debate, by questions for the purpose of gaining information. He stated that he thought Judge Mann was unfair in this, that he would not permit himself to be interregated during his speech, but that he did not intend to resident upon the Nottoway Senator.

Judge Menn got up, and, with tears in his eyes, stated that no man regretted more than he the incident in the carlier part of the day. He was taken by surprise, and might have acted heatily. He begged the pardon of Mr. Bryant for striking him and the two Senators shook hands, while the Senators and speciators cheered and appleaded.

The first afternoon fight occurred over an amendment offered by Mr. Barksdale, which is as follows:

"Any person, firm, company or corporation purposes in the senators of association of the property of the partership or association."

"Any person, firm, company or corporation, partnership or association destring to obtain a license as a manufacturer or distiller of alcoholic liquors, shall make application in the same manner and form as is prescribed for applicants to sell-liquor by retail under the provisions of this act, and the court considering such application shall be governed by the same provisions and limitations prescribed in the case of applicants to sell liquor by retail under the provisions thereof."

Mr. Barksdale contended that, if the "Any person, firm, company or

sions thereof."

Mr. Barksdale contended that if the Senate wanted absolute prohibition, it should "go the whole hog" and sit down upon the distilleries as well as upon the retail dealers.

Mr. Shackelford thought this amendment would be in conflict with the statutes of the United States, and that it would operate to the injury of a large class of people engaged in a legitimate business.

Mr. Bruce supported the Barksdale amendment. He knew of the evil designed to be corrected, and thought this a wise move on Mr. Barksdale's part.

BRANDY DISTILLERIES. Mr. Lupton did not think the amendment went to the point of controlling and regulating the brandy distilleries. He declared that illegal brandy distilleries worked injury to the whole people. He did not want to do anything to work injury to the legalized distilleries, but he was after the filogal ones, and would support a separate bill to accomplish this purpose. The Senator from Frederick did not think the Barksdale amendment at all practical.

The Barksdale amendment was lost by a vote of ayes 10, to 16 noes.

vote of ayes 10, to 16 noes. Mr. Barksdale offered other amendnts as to distilleries, which were de-

Speaking to one of these, Mr. Barks-

dale said; "I wish to warn the Senate right here and now that it has voted to drive sa-loons out of Halifax county. I am not a prophet, but I am forced to predict that

loos out of Halifax county. I am not a prophet, but I am forced to predict that distilleries will spring up all over the State, and the condition that the so-called temperance people are seeking to correct will be worse than before.

TAX ON CLUB MEMBERS.

Mr. Keezell offered an amendment making the tax upon members of social clubs two dollars instead of one dollar. He thought that unless this were done the temperance features of the Mann bill would be defeated.

Mr. Anderson opposed the amendment on the ground that Mr. Koozell's views were carried into effect it would work hurn to those clubs that do not-sell liquor for profit. "Take, for instance," said he, "the Westmoreland Club, of Richmond. It does not sell liquor for profit, thas, I should say, about four hundred members; that would mean a tax of \$500 a year or double that paid by a bar-room selling liquor for profit."

Mr. Keezell urged, with force, that the liquor license is being doubled everywhere, and the same rule should be enrited out as to clubs.

Mr. Anderson argued that if this theory is to be put into effect the clubs should be graded, as mad been done as to retail liquor dealers. He said that the privilege of selling liquor by clubs was limited, and the matter should be dealt with in viewing the matty from the standpoint. "The Westmoreland Club could sell to only 40) people," said Mr. Anderson, "whereas, while it would double that taxaalt now pays, it could not have at its bar

that the vote by which amondments were adopted be reconsidered."

The motion was put; the Senate refused to reconsider. Then the bill was passed, with only Mr. Harman (Republican) voting against it. The measure now goes back to the House.

ENCOUNTER IN

(Continued From First Page.)

his position with reference thereto, He had asked that he be allowed to speak without interruption, and once Senator Bryant had arisen to an inquiry. "Will the Senator permit an interruption?" asked Mr. Bryant, "No," was the quick and sharp reply, and Senators could see that the Henrico member was somewhat nettled. He had offered an amendment designed to exempt counties contiguous to cities having proper police protection, and it was with reference to this that Judge Mann was speaking.

When he had concluded, Mr. Bryant arose, and while apparently laboring under some excitement, he spoke with the utmost deliberation.

arose, and while apparently laboring under some excitement, he spoke with the utmost deliberation.

A STRONG CHARGE.

He charged that Judge Mann had been unfair in declining to be interrupted and unjust in his criticisms upon his amendment, and he had proceeded but a little further when he quoted from Shapespeare as follows, applying the language to Judge Mann:

"I thought that all your wikes would end. In feigned religion'ss mooth hypocrisy."

Tits thrust enraged the Nottoway Senator, and he arose and excitedly asked if he correctly understood the language of his colleague. The two Senators stood facing one another in arm's reach and a wave of suppressed excitement swept over the chamber.

For a second they goed each other in silence, and then Mr. Bryant begun repeating his statements that Judge Mann land been unfair in declining to be interrupted, and then in his criticism of his amendment. Judge Mann demanded to know if the Henrico Senator meant to reflect upon his integrity, and again the Senator started to explain, but he had gotten only a little way on the road of repeating what he had hitherto cherged. Senator started to explain, but he had gotten only a little way on the road of repeating what he had hitherto charged when Judge Mann struck him heavily with his right fist. Mr. Bryant threw up his arm and recied back into his chair. MADE UP LATIFI.

Here the incident ended for the present and Mr. Bryant proceeded with his

MADE UP LATION.

Here the incident ended for the present, and Mr. Bryant proceeded with his speech. The officers of the Senate and several of the members were on hand in a second, and would have prevented further trouble had it been attempted. When the body reconvened in the afternoon Mr. Bryant, rising to a question of privilege, stated that he had not meant to reflect in any way upon the integrity or honesty of Judge Mann, in the language used by himsolf; that while he had thought him unfair in declining to be interrupted, yet he certainly did not mean any personal reflection.

Judge Mann arose with tears in his seyes, and preserved his record as one of the most lovable men in Virginia. He said he had been taken by surprise and might have acted hastily, but that no one regretted the affair more than he. He apologized to Mr. Bryant and the two shook hands cordially, while the Senate broke into a spasm of applause. They left the Senate chamber together, and with no pangs in their bosoms regarding the integration.

with no pangs in their bosoms regarding the unfortunate affair. The two Senators have always been good friends. Mr.
Bryant is a native of Nottoway and his
family and Judge Mann have always
been on close personal relations.

COLLEAGUES INTERVENED.

The reconciliation, which would no doubt have come about in any event, was hastened by mutual friends, who conferred during the recess and agreed upon the line of the statements to be made. At this conference were Lieutenant-Governor Willard, Senators Anderson, Watkins, Wilsham, McIlwaine and others, and they found both of these estimble gentlemen ready and willing to do the honorable thing. The affair was despiy regretted by all, but it ended all right, and everybody was in a better frame of mind when the Senate finally adjourned for the day. This was the first personal difficulty since some years ago, when Congressman Hal, D. Flood, then Senator IV, M. Flanagan, of Powhatan,
There was quite a ripple of excitement at the Capitol yesterday, not only in the Senate chamber, but in the lobbles and in the hall of the House. COLLEAGUES INTERVENED.

Richmonders in New York,

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, March 26.—Waldorf, W.
T. LaBonta; Herald-Square, A. W. Pat-terson; Cosmopolitan, J. W. Smart and wife; Astor, E. W. Minter and wife; Albert, E. D. Hutzler; Hoffman, E. B. Thaw,



THE GAME **VERY SLOW**

Phillies Had No Trouble With College Boys.

THE SCORE WAS 23 TO 5

Contest Was Not an Interesting One to Either the Players or to the Speciators-The Detail-

After seven innings of listless playing yesterday afternoon, the game between the Phillies and Richmond College was called, the players on each side having had an elegant sufficiency. The score was 21 to 5, Phillies up.

Even the staid and well trained Phillies did not come up to the mark that was expected. The College boys were slow, and not after the first inning did the game assume even the semblance of a contest. It was a walkover, as the score indicates.

EXCUBABLE ERRORS.

The two circus that are chalked up

soore indicates.

EXCUSABLE ERRORS.

The two errors that are chalked up against the Phillies were excusable, and there is much doubt as to whether they could have been avoided.

Moffettridgs, who went in for the first five innings for the team from the Quaker City, exerted no efforts to puzzle the boys. He had instructions not to exert himself and to simply throw them over the base. He used some speed, but never once let himself out, his sole object being to make the fielders work. He didnighted a curve ball during the time he was in the box, and, was, therefore, touched up rather lively.

Moffettridge promises to make one of the best twirlers in the National League. He has speed to burn, a steady head and good control. He has within him the power to fool the best of them.

THEY HIT SAFELY.

All of the runs scored by the local College team were made in the first three innings, but they hit the ball safely several times during the latter part of the game.

A refusal on the part of Captain Sta-

gaine.

A refusal on the part of Captain Sta-ples, of the College aggregation, kept the team from having the assistance of two of the Phillies' pitchers, Manager Zimmer having agreed to allow two of his men to do the box work.

The tabulated score follows: PHILLIES.

Buxtum, P.

Fettridge., Home runs, Wolverton, Sacrifice hits, Douglas, Burchell, Loft, on bases—Phillies (11), Richmond Struck out, by McFettridge (2). Stolen bases, Brashear (2), Hulswith (2), Hollman (2), Burchell (2), Barry, Roth, McFettridge, Douglas, Sanford. Double plays, Hollman to Roth to Huls-

with.
Wild pitches, McFettridge, Ish,
Umpire, Bert Crowhursh.
Time of game, 1:30.

VIRGINIA WINS

(By Associated Press.)
ORMOND, FLA., March 26.—The second fastest mile ever made in the country was put on record here to-day, when Winton, on his sixty-horse power automobile, "Bullet," put a mile belind him in 156 seconds in the face of conditions so adverse that experts are confident he will beat records to-morrow, Four records were broken on the beach course here to-day as follows:

'Winston broke his record one minute and two and a quarter seconds,

Fourqueen Temple & Co.

Fourqueean, Temple & Co.

We Sell Notion✓

of a dollar is nowhere greater than here; else you would not come to us for the many small things that help to make life pleasanter. The notions we sell are invariably the best of

their kind, while our charges are no more than you pay in many stores for lesser qualities.

If the assertion seems bold there are many ways of testing it. Here are some of them :

Voiles and Grenadines

Recent arrivals have brought our showing of these very popular fabrics to a state of completion where we may talk of them again. The trouble has been that we could not get as many of them as we could sell. But some rather unlooked for good fortune makes it possible to announce to-day some of the most exclusive novelties in Orenadines that have been seen this season, and a full fresh line of Volles, Twines and Etamines.

Oranadines......,\$1.00 to \$4.50 Volles........\$5c. to \$2.00 Etamines..........40c. to \$2.50 London Twines..85c. to \$2.50

Fourqurean, Temple & Co.

429 E. Broad and Annex.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Crack Team to Meet the Boys Two Favorites, a Second of Richmond College

The University of Pennsylvania baseball team, seventeen strong, in care of
Roy Thomas, coach, and star centerfielder on the Philadelphia National
Longue aggregation, reached Richmond
last night at 9 o'clock, and this afternoon
at 8:30 they will cross bats at Broad
Sireet Park with the Richmond College
toam. The game promises to be hotly
contested.
The two teams will line up as a facility

toam. The game promises to be hotly contested.
The two teams will line up as designated below, unless the management of one or the other decides upon some radical changes, It will be observed that the local team will play practically as it did yesterday afternoon in the game with the Phillies.

Coach Thomas says that Pennslyvania has one of the fastest college teams in the business this season, and this statement will be better understood when it is known that seventeen boys have shown such fine form that all are capable and competent of making the 'Varsity nine.

Caldwell

FACULTY LECTURES CLOSE Highly Interesting Discourse by Prof.

Charles H. Winston Last Night. The faculty course of lectures of Richmond College closed last night with an exceedingly interesting discourse by Pro-fessor Charles H. Winston, of the chair

GRAVE FEARS FELT FOR STEAMER SALOPIA

(By Associated Press.)

EYDNEY, N. S., March 20.—Grave fears
are entertained for the British steamer
Salopia, Captain Burgees, which left Norfolk, Va., on February 10th for Antwerp
and has not been heard from since

AN EVEN BREAK WITH BOOKIES

Choice and Two Outsiders Won at Bennings Races.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26,—The talent broke even with the book-makers to-day at Bennings. Three favorites, one to-day at Bennings. Three favorites, one second choice and two outsiders captured first money. The good thing of the day was W. C. Daly's Ban Andres in the fourth race. He was backed down from 2 to 1 to 6 to 5 and beat Lord Advocate, held at 8 to 5 throughout, in a hard drive. The real upset occurred in the second race, in which Hazelwood, at 6 to 1, disposed of the Brown Monarch, an oddsongtworite. Bummary:

First race-selling, five and a half furlongs-Musical Slipper (6 to 1) first, Midnight Chimes (15 to 1) second, Right and True (4 to 1) third. Time, 1:03 1-5.

Second race-selling, four and a half furlongs-Hazelwood (6 te 1) first, The Brown Monarch (9 to 10) second, Circulator (15 to 1) third. Time, 1:56.

Third race-six furlongs-Alan (9 to 5) first, Tugul Boy (7 to 2) second, Orloff (8 to 5) third. Time, 1:14 3-5.

Fourth race-selling, seven furlongs-San Andres (6 to 5) first, Lord Advocate (3 to 5) second, Mosketo (8 to 1) third. Time, 1:23.

Fifth race-maidens, one mile and forty yards-Wheeler B. (even) first, Hisf (2 to 1) second, Charmel (15 to 1) third. Time, 1:23.

Sixth race-maidens, one mile and forty yards-Wheeler B. (even) first, Hisf (2 to 1) second, Charmel (15 to 1) third. Time, 1:23. second choice and two outsiders captured

BARCA BY TWO LENGTHS. IN ARKANSAS DERBY

IN ARKANSAS DERBY

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 28.—The Arkansas Derby, at one mile, was won today by the Stevens colt, Barca, by two longths, Sigmund finished second, three lengths in front of Dr. Kanimerer, third. The derby attracted the largest crowd in the history of local racins. The Memphis horses, entered in the race-falled to arrive because of wash-outs, and only four entries accepted the issue. Barcawas made the favorite. Summarry:

First race—two-year-olds, half mile—Sartor Pesateus (12 to 2) first, Check Morgan (3 to 3) second, Matt. Madleigh (6 to 1) third. Time, 150 1-2.

Second race—selling, three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs—Countess Clara (3 to 1) first, Misate (7 to 1) second, Boometack (6 to 1) third. Time, 1:15 3-4.

Third race—three-year-olds and upward, five and one-half furlongs—Tancred (2 to 1) first, Carl Kahler (even) second. Little Jack Horner (4 to 1) third. Time, 1:39.

Fourth race—Arkansas Derby, three-year-olds, \$750 added; one mile—Barca (even) first, Sigmund (2 to 1) second, Dr. Kammerper (2 to 1) third. Time, 1:35.

Fifth race—three-year-olds and upward, selling; seven furlongs—Chorus Boy (3 to 1) first, Boundlee (5 to 2) second, Ben Lear (3 to 5) third. Jime, 1:29.

Sixth race—three-year-olds and upward, mile and a sixteenth; selling—Blanco (1 to 1) third. Time, 1:151.

TO MAKE WAR ON ALL THE BUCKET SHOPS

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 26.—An agreement has been entered into between the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company and the New York Cotton Exchange to prevent bucket-shops from receiving news sent over the former's ticker. All contracts which are to go into effect April 1st must be admitted to the committee of the Cotton Exchange before they can be executed by the telegraph company, It is believed here that the New York exchange has asked the New Orleans exchange to co-operate with them in this move. If the New Orleans exchange

change has bened the New Orleans ex-change to co-operate with them in this move. If the New Orleans exchange ratifies the agreement as it has been asked to bucket-shops throughout the country will be put to a serious disac-

Mr. Sale flung bouquets at Judge Mann, he called him all sorts of pretty names and begged him not to do a thing that would work injury to a large class of people who make good citizens.

"We all agree with the Nottoway Senator." said Mr. Sale, "as to the evils of intemperative with the first properties. This is not the question, however. Don't let us take a nar-

MOD WINTERSOND OF CHAIN

Hood's Pils sold by all druggists. 25 cents.